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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION**

**IN RE: CATHODE RAY TUBE (CRT)
ANTITRUST LITIGATION**

This Document Relates to:

ALL DIRECT PURCHASER ACTIONS

MDL No. 1917

Master File No. 3:07-cv-05944-JST
Case No. 3:14-cv-02058-JST

**THE MITSUBISHI ELECTRIC
DEFENDANTS' RESPONSE TO DIRECT
PURCHASER PLAINTIFFS' MOTION
TO COMPEL MITSUBISHI TO
PROVIDE FULL AND COMPLETE
RESPONSES TO DISCOVERY RE:
MEETINGS WITH COMPETITORS,
SALES, AND DESTRUCTION OF
EVIDENCE, AND FOR EVIDENTIARY
SANCTIONS**

Special Master: Hon. Vaughn R. Walker (ret.)

HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER

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INTRODUCTION

Mitsubishi Electric Corporation (“Mitsubishi Electric”), Mitsubishi Electric US, Inc. (“MEUS”), and Mitsubishi Electric Visual Solutions America, Inc. (“MEVSA”) (collectively, the “Mitsubishi Electric Defendants”) oppose the Motion of the Direct Purchaser Plaintiffs (“DPPs”) to compel supplemental answers to Interrogatory Nos. 5, 12, and 16, and for discovery sanctions under Rule 37 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. The DPPs seek a drastic and unwarranted order compelling the admission into evidence of an otherwise inadmissible hearsay discovery response by a third party, Samsung SDI, purporting to implicate “at least one Mitsubishi entity” in the CRT price-fixing conspiracy alleged in the DPPs’ complaint. The discovery conduct complained of by the DPPs does not represent a discovery violation, did not deny the DPPs any relevant discovery, and certainly did not prejudice the DPPs. The Mitsubishi Electric Defendants acted reasonably and in good faith, performed a thorough search for responsive information, produced documents in their possession, and did not withhold information about competitor contacts. That is true, even though the Mitsubishi Electric Defendants were not added to this litigation until almost a decade after Mitsubishi Electric’s total exit from the CRT business. There is no basis for further compelled interrogatory answers, or for the DPPs’ claims that the Mitsubishi Electric Defendants have engaged in a pattern of discovery abuse. As for the requested sanction, nothing about the Mitsubishi Electric Defendants’ conduct warrants such an extreme, potentially case-changing sanction, through which the jury would hear a highly prejudicial, uncorroborated, and inadmissible hearsay statement by another CRT supplier that it conspired with an unspecified “Mitsubishi entity.” The DPPs did not bother to conduct the required meet-and-confer session on their motion, which apparently is aimed more at gaining an unfair advantage through sanctions than at obtaining any additional discovery. The requested sanction is unjustified, disproportionate, unrelated to the claimed violations, and a transparent attempt to prove the DPPs’ allegations through an inadmissible hearsay discovery response rather than through admissible evidence. The DPPs’ motion should be denied.

ARGUMENT

I. The DPPs Have Not Been Denied Any Relevant Discovery.

The Mitsubishi Electric Defendants have not disregarded their discovery obligations generally or in the five specific instances the DPPs assert. Because the Mitsubishi Electric Defendants have acted reasonably in discovery, no further discovery ought to be compelled, and as explained further in Part II, there is no basis for the DPPs' requested evidentiary sanction.

A. The Mitsubishi Electric Defendants Have Not Engaged in a General “Pattern” of Discovery Misconduct.

1. The Mitsubishi Electric Defendants Exited the CRT Business Long Ago.

Some 20 years ago, at the outset of the class period in 1995, Mitsubishi Electric manufactured CRTs in the form of “color picture tubes” or “CPTs” for use in television sets as well as television sets themselves containing CPTs made by Mitsubishi Electric and CPTs made by other suppliers. But by 1998, Mitsubishi Electric stopped manufacturing and selling CPTs altogether, although it continued to make and sell television sets (which are “CRT Products” for purposes of the DPPs’ complaint in this matter), using CPTs it purchased from others. If there were any price fixing in the CPT market from that time forward, Mitsubishi Electric, as a CPT purchaser, would have been a victim of the alleged conspiracy. *See Declaration of Michael T. Brody (“Brody Decl.”), Ex. 1 Mitsubishi Electric 30(b)(6) Tsukamoto Dep. Vol. II 210:24-211:5.*

Mitsubishi Electric manufactured another type of CRT, for use in computer display monitors, at the start of the relevant time period. Mitsubishi Electric’s version of these “color display tubes,” or “CDTs,” used a different technology (known as “aperture grill”) from that used by other manufacturers alleged to be a part of the claimed conspiracy. In the CDT market, only Mitsubishi Electric and Sony (which is not a defendant in the CRT litigation) used the aperture grill technology, which was more expensive but produced a tube with much higher resolution. *Id.* 232:10-20. Other manufacturers used a different technology, known as “shadow

1 mask.” *Id.* 233:1-9. Using its tubes, Mitsubishi Electric also for a time manufactured computer
 2 display monitors, which are “CRT Products” for purposes of the DPPs’ complaint in this matter.
 3

4 In or about 2000, Mitsubishi Electric conveyed its display monitor business (but not its
 5 display tube manufacturing business) to a joint venture between Mitsubishi Electric and NEC, a
 6 separate Japanese company. Mitsubishi Electric had a 50% interest in the joint venture, known
 7 as “NMV,” and NEC owned the other 50%. In the United States, the headquarters for the joint
 8 venture was re-located to an NEC facility. In the United States and Japan, Mitsubishi Electric
 9 employees active in the computer monitor business became employees of the joint venture, and
 10 their documents became documents of the joint venture. Brody Decl., Ex. 2 Mitsubishi Electric
 11 Corp.’s Fourth Supp. Resp. to Direct Purchaser Pl. Crago, d/b/a/, Dash Computers, Inc.’s First
 12 Set of Interrogs. to Defs. Mitsubishi, Thomson, and TDA (“Mitsubishi Electric 4th Supp. Resp.”)
 13 at 6; *see also* Brody Decl., Ex. 3 Expert Report of Dov Rothman at 7, Aug. 5, 2014. Mitsubishi
 14 Electric, from the outset of the joint venture, no longer manufactured or sold computer display
 15 monitors, while the joint venture manufactured and sold those products containing CDTs that it
 16 purchased from Mitsubishi Electric and other CDT makers. Brody Decl., Ex. 3, Expert Report of
 17 Dov Rothman at 7, Aug. 5, 2014.

18 In July 2004, Mitsubishi Electric’s board of directors decided to exit the CRT business.
 19 Brody Decl., Ex. 4 Seki Dep. Vol. II 226:8-19. In the winter of 2005, Mitsubishi Electric sold its
 20 50% interest in the NMV joint venture to NEC Corporation and NEC Fielding, Ltd., effectively
 21 abandoning its involvement in the display monitor business. Brody Decl., Ex. 3, Expert Report
 22 of Dov Rothman at 7, Aug. 5, 2014; Brody Decl., Ex. 1, Mitsubishi Electric 30(b)(6) Tsukamoto
 23 Dep. Vol. I 55:22-56:2. When that occurred, documents and other materials relating to the
 24 display monitor business remained with the joint venture company, which was now wholly
 25 owned by NEC, a separate entity. Brody Decl., Ex. 2, Mitsubishi Electric 4th Supp. Resp. at 6.

26 When Mitsubishi Electric (and its U.S. affiliates) exited the CRT business, it consolidated
 27 certain of the business’s remaining documents at its CRT plant in Kyoto, Japan, Masaya Decl. ¶
 28

1 3, but it also discarded many documents in the ordinary course of closing the business, and it has
 2 no record identifying those documents or the documents which had been transferred to the NMV
 3 joint venture, never to be returned. Brody Decl., Ex. 2 Mitsubishi Electric 4th Supp. Resp. at 6.
 4 As of this 2004-2005 time frame, no one had requested the Mitsubishi Electric Defendants'
 5 documents, and no one had threatened to sue them. No one would ask for these documents, or
 6 even ask for their preservation, for at least six more years.

7 **2. Mitsubishi Electric Was Advised It May Be a Victim of the CRT**
 8 **Conspiracy in 2009.**

9 The first request to any of the Mitsubishi Electric Defendants for any CRT-related
 10 documents of any kind came to one of the company's U.S. affiliates in 2009, when a U.S.
 11 Department of Justice lawyer requested the company's available data *on its purchases* of CRTs.
 12 Brody Decl., Ex. 5, A. Pletcher Email to A. Olschwang, Jan. 8, 2009. Purchase data would
 13 reflect the extent to which Mitsubishi Electric or its affiliates were victims of a price-fixing
 14 conspiracy. Ultimately, the DOJ did not pursue its request for purchase data, nor did it issue any
 15 subpoena upon the Mitsubishi Electric Defendants. Brody Decl. ¶ 7.

16 **3. The Mitsubishi Electric Defendants Learned of Potential Litigation in**
 17 **Late 2011 and Instituted Litigation Holds.**

18 In November 2011, more than two years after the DOJ's request for purchase data, and
 19 some seven years after the Mitsubishi Electric Defendants' decision to close the CRT business,
 20 counsel for the DPPs contacted Mitsubishi Electric's counsel for the first time regarding this
 21 matter. The communication from the DPPs, along with similar communications from the
 22 Indirect Purchaser Plaintiffs, was the first time that Mitsubishi Electric was advised that it might
 23 become involved in any litigation regarding its former CRT business, and resulted in the
 24 institution of a series of litigation holds by the Mitsubishi Electric Defendants that remain in
 25 effect today. Brody Decl., Ex. 6, Mitsubishi Electric Defs. Supp. Resp. to Direct Purchaser Pl.
 26 Wettstein and Sons, Inc.'s First Set of Interrogs. at 6-7.

Nearly two more years passed before any of the plaintiffs moved to add the Mitsubishi Electric Defendants to the CRT litigation. *See* Direct Action Pls.' Mot. for Leave to File Am. Compls., ECF No. 1609, March 26, 2015. By the end of November 2013, most of the plaintiffs who sued the Mitsubishi Electric Defendants had filed their complaints, which were consolidated into the MDL. The DPPs, whose class suit is currently before the Court, did not sue Mitsubishi Electric Defendants until May 5, 2014. Direct Purchaser Pls.' Compl. Against Mitsubishi and Thomson, Case No. 3:14-cv-02058-SC, ECF No. 1, May 5, 2014.

4. The Mitsubishi Electric Defendants Diligently Collected and Produced the Responsive Documents Known to Them and in Their Possession.

After suit was filed in 2013, the Mitsubishi Electric Defendants engaged in the collection of the documents still within their possession, custody and control, both in the United States and Japan. In Japan, Mitsubishi Electric searched for responsive documents and found that although the company did not possess any electronic documents from its former CRT business, some responsive documents were located in Kyoto, where the company had operated the factory formerly used to manufacture CRTs, and where documents about the CRT business were kept after the CRT business was discontinued. Declaration of Masaya Nakata ("Nakata Decl.") ¶ 3. Mitsubishi Electric also searched its Tokyo offices for documents relevant to the CRT business and located responsive materials. *Id.* ¶ 4. In all, Mitsubishi Electric scanned, digitized, processed, and produced over 130,000 pages of documents. Brody Decl. ¶ 9. Mitsubishi Electric's U.S. subsidiaries, MEUS and MEVSA, also defendants in this case, ultimately produced more than 34,000 pages of documents, which included emails from MEUS and MEVSA's archival email servers, data from MEUS' and MEVSA's SAP systems (which contained CRT sales-related documents), and paper MEVSA documents produced in September 2015. *Id.* ¶ 10.

MEVSA subsequently learned of additional potentially responsive documents after the deposition in July 2015 of a former MEVSA employee named Max Wasinger. Mr. Wasinger

had worked in CRT sales for a predecessor company to MEVSA and had departed the company at the end of 2013, but in his deposition, he referred to having seen paper documents, which he did not retain, setting forth limited CRT sales summary information. Brody Decl., Ex. 7 Wasinger Dep. 65:2-8. He also was questioned about corporate document retention policies calling for sales reports to be preserved, and about how certain sales reports were not preserved, all before Mitsubishi Electric or its affiliates were involved in any actual or potential litigation regarding the CRT business. *Id.* 82:7-88:12.

The Wasinger testimony prompted MEUS and MEVSA to undertake, on their own and without any request by the DPPs or other Plaintiffs, a further search for potentially responsive documents. *See* Rushing Decl., Ex. 45. MEVSA searched an off-site storage facility, and as a result of that search, MEVSA located 13 boxes that could contain responsive information; MEVSA eventually identified and produced additional responsive documents on September 24, 2015 from these materials. Brody Decl., Ex. 8, G. Fuentes Ltr. to R. Saveri, Sept. 24, 2015.

Having identified these additional responsive paper documents, MEVSA then decided, on its own and without any request from the DPPs or other plaintiffs, to search additional electronic materials out of an abundance of caution. *See* Rushing Decl., Ex. 45. MEVSA has included the DPPs' counsel in a discussion of the nature of these electronic data sources (a file server and selected imaged hard drives) and the search terms to be used. *See id.*; Brody Decl., Ex. 9 D. Millen Email to J. Hoffman, Dec. 4, 2015. The search term discussions are continuing while MEVSA proceeds with production of documents. In a good-faith effort to ensure that all responsive documents are produced, MEVSA is finalizing a supplemental document production it expects to make shortly after the submission date of this response.

In sum, the Mitsubishi Electric Defendants' document search and production, hampered as it was by the passage of time, nonetheless resulted or is resulting in production of all the responsive, non-privileged documents the companies believe they have, and well in advance of the close of discovery – which has yet to be set in this matter. There is no basis whatsoever to

1 allege that the DPPs have been hampered in their discovery efforts in any way by the Mitsubishi
 2 Electric Defendants' document production.

3 **B. The DPPs' Specific Allegations of Discovery Violations Are Without Merit.**

4 The five allegations the DPPs level at the Mitsubishi Electric Defendants to justify the
 5 proposed sanction, *see* DPP Mot. to Compel Mitsubishi to Provide Full and Complete Resps. to
 6 Discovery re: Meetings with Competitors, Sales, and Destruction of Evid., and for Evid.
 7 Sanctions ("DPP Mot.") at 3, are incorrect. Mitsubishi Electric has behaved reasonably.

8 **1. Mitsubishi Electric Responded to Interrogatory No. 5 in Good Faith
 9 and Did Not Willfully Withhold Information from Its Response.**

10 The DPPs' Interrogatory No. 5 seeks identification of:

11 [A]ny meeting or communication between You and other producers of CRT
 12 and/or CRT Products during the Relevant Time Period, including the named
 13 Defendants and Co-Conspirators in this coordinated proceeding, regarding CRT
 14 and/or CRT Product pricing, price increase announcements, terms or conditions of
 15 sales, profit margins or market share, production levels, inventory, customers,
 16 auctions, reverse auctions, dynamic bidding events, or sales . . .

17 Brody Decl., Ex. 10, Direct Purchaser Pl. Crago, d/b/a, Dash Computers, Inc.'s First Set of
 18 Interrogs. to Defs. Mitsubishi, Thomson, and TDA ("Crago Interrogs.") at 6. Interrogatory No. 5
 19 therefore called on Mitsubishi Electric to attempt to list every meeting any of its employees ever
 20 had with any other CRT producer about the CRT business, no matter how benign or non-
 21 conspiratorial any of the meetings were. Mitsubishi Electric was to attempt to list these meetings
 22 going back to 1995, in an industry it had exited in or about 2004, after which many of its
 23 employees involved in that business had left the company.

24 In fact, when Mitsubishi Electric posed the converse interrogatory to the DPPs, seeking
 25 identification of all competitor contacts the DPPs contended were evidence of Mitsubishi
 26 Electric's involvement in the alleged CRT conspiracy, the DPPs initially objected and refused to
 27 do it, on the ground that the task was simply too difficult. Brody Decl., Ex. 11, Pl. Crago, d/b/a,
 28 Dash Computers, Inc.'s Obs. and Resps. to Def. Mitsubishi Electric Corp.'s First Set of
 29 Interrogs. to Direct Purchaser Pls. ("DPP Interrog. Resps.") at 6 ("Plaintiff[s] will not provide an

1 exhaustive meeting by meeting, defendant by defendant account of the hundreds of meetings
 2 occurring over a 12 year period during the conspiracy. Such an account would be of little use
 3 but would require an enormous amount of work.”) The DPPs eventually undertook to answer
 4 this Interrogatory, while preserving their objection. Likewise, Mitsubishi Electric undertook to
 5 answer Interrogatory No. 5 as best it could and in good faith, yet now finds itself falsely accused
 6 of not providing a sufficiently “complete” response to the kind of question the DPPs had
 7 maintained – when it was put to them – can never be answered exhaustively. Ultimately, the
 8 meetings or communications Mitsubishi Electric identified in response to this interrogatory are
 9 irrelevant to the supposed liability of Mitsubishi Electric, because none was “conspiratorial,” and
 10 there has been no evidence in this case that any of them was “conspiratorial,” and not just from
 11 Mitsubishi Electric. Discovery in the CRT litigation has included the depositions of some 75
 12 witnesses from 10 alleged conspiring CRT companies, yet not a single witness has testified to
 13 any conspiracy or illegal agreement with Mitsubishi Electric. While the DPPs appear to assume
 14 – incorrectly – that the mere occurrence of meetings equates to Sherman Act liability, the
 15 question now before the Court, in the DPPs’ motion, is whether Mitsubishi Electric willfully and
 16 in bad faith withheld information from its extensive response to Interrogatory No. 5.

17 The answer to that question clearly is that Mitsubishi Electric did no such thing. Rather,
 18 Mitsubishi Electric listed 35 apparent meetings and communications on an attachment (known as
 19 “Exhibit B”) to its response to an interrogatory by the Direct Action Plaintiffs (“DAPs”) on
 20 September 5, 2014. Brody Decl., Ex. 12, Mitsubishi Electric Corp.’s Supp. Resp. to DAPs’ First
 21 Set of Interrogs. at Ex. B. Then, upon realizing that the DPPs’ Interrogatory No. 5 was broader
 22 than the DAP interrogatories, Mitsubishi Electric expanded the listing to a total of 57 meetings
 23 and communications in its revised Exhibit B, served on January 16, 2015. Decl., Ex. 13,
 24 Mitsubishi Electric Corp.’s Second Supp. Resp. to Direct Purchaser Pls. First Set of Interrogs at
 25 Ex. B., Jan. 16, 2015. Before Mitsubishi Electric served its revised Exhibit B, the DAPs used the
 26 earlier list of contacts – the initial Exhibit B – in depositions at which the DPPs participated.
 27

Importantly, Mitsubishi Electric *disclosed in both the September 2014 and January 2015 versions of their Exhibit B* a 2003 meeting in Korea that the DPPs have claimed is evidence of a conspiracy with Samsung SDI. Brody Decl., Ex. 12, Mitsubishi Electric Corp.'s Supp. Resp. to DAPs' First Set of Interrogs. at Ex. B; Brody Decl., Ex. 13 Mitsubishi Electric Corp.'s Second Supp. Resp. to Direct Purchaser Pls.' First Set of Interrogs. at Ex. B. A document referring to the 2003 Korea meeting was used during the September 2014 depositions of Mitsubishi Electric witnesses, and the DPPs were present for those depositions. Brody Decl., Ex. 1, Mitsubishi Electric Rule 30(b)(6) Tsukamoto Dep. Vol. II 166:11-20. In other words, long before Mitsubishi Electric first answered the DPPs' Interrogatory No. 5, the DPPs had substantial deposition and document discovery related to their claim that Mitsubishi Electric conspired to fix CRT prices because Samsung SDI said so in an inadmissible discovery response. None of that discovery has supported the DPPs' claim.

After Mitsubishi Electric served its revised Exhibit B on January 16, 2015, the DPPs took more discovery. That discovery included the deposition of Kunihiko Seki on February 24-25, 2015, the resumed deposition of Mr. Murata on July 9, 2015, and Mr. Konishi on November 12-13, 2015. Brody Decl., Ex. 4, Seki Dep. Vol. I 80:9-24; 119:24-124:15; 124:16-126:21; Brody Decl., Ex. 14, Murata Dep. Vol. III 266:6; 270:23; 278:20; Brody Decl., Ex. 15, Konishi Dep. Vol. III 320:16; 333:16; 362:8; 351:19; 381:24; Vol. IV 452:4. At these depositions, the plaintiffs had a full opportunity to ask these witnesses any question they wished about any of the communications disclosed on the revised Exhibit B. The DPPs have no support for any argument that any delay associated with Mitsubishi Electric's revision of Exhibit B as of January 2015, more than a year before discovery is likely to be closed in this case, resulted in any prejudice to the DPPs' ability to conduct discovery in this case.

Unable to argue that the timing of the service of Mitsubishi Electric's revised Exhibit B caused the DPPs any prejudice, the DPPs argue that the revised Exhibit B itself represents a denial of discovery or a withholding of information. But a closer look at the revised Exhibit B

1 itself, and the DPPs' claims that Mitsubishi Electric withheld information from it, demonstrates
 2 that Mitsubishi Electric was not hiding any information at all from its revised Exhibit B and thus
 3 from its response to Interrogatory No. 5.

4 **2. Mitsubishi Electric Did Not Withhold Information from Exhibit B.**

5 The 11 examples cited by the DPPs in their argument that Mitsubishi Electric withheld
 6 information from its responses to Interrogatory No. 5, and specifically from its revised Exhibit B,
 7 instead illustrate the difficulty in combing through thousands of production documents from
 8 multiple CRT suppliers to come up with a set of meetings or communications that Mitsubishi
 9 Electric might be able to acknowledge in a sworn interrogatory response. A closer look at the
 10 DPPs' 11 examples shows that rather than withholding information, Mitsubishi Electric
 11 answered the interrogatory as best it could: All 11 of the examples represent events that
 12 Mitsubishi Electric could never have acknowledged under oath, because the evidence, including
 13 the deposition testimony of Mitsubishi Electric witnesses, does not support a conclusion that the
 14 events happened.¹

15 **a. Mitsubishi Electric's Response to Interrogatory No. 5 Is Not
 16 Incomplete for Its Not Including Meetings or Communications
 17 That Mitsubishi Electric's Own Witnesses Do Not Remember.**

18 As to five of the DPPs' 11 examples, the documentary evidence of the meetings or
 19 communications came not from Mitsubishi Electric but from another entity, or the Mitsubishi
 20 Electric witness who was asked about the meeting or communication had no memory or
 21 knowledge that it happened. Mitsubishi Electric cannot swear under oath that an event happened
 22 if it does not know that it happened.

23 First, the DPPs claim that Mitsubishi Electric willfully excluded from the revised Exhibit
 24 B an alleged January 29, 2000 meeting involving "Hitachi executives in Southern California"
 25 and a discussion of "pricing, production, and future plans." DPP Mot. at 13; Rushing Decl., Ex.
 26 46. But the document the DPPs cited is an internal Hitachi document from 2000 describing a

27 ¹ A party "is not required to speculate when responding to interrogatories." *Noble v. Gonzalez*, No. 1:07-
 28 CV-01111-LJO, 2013 WL 4517774, at *18 (E.D. Cal. Aug. 26, 2013).

1 visit by certain Hitachi personnel to a Mitsubishi Electric-related manufacturing facility in
 2 Mexicali, Mexico. No Mitsubishi Electric person is shown as a recipient of this document, and
 3 none appears to be named in the document. Having received the document in discovery, the
 4 DPPs extensively questioned a Mitsubishi Electric witness, Mr. Kunihiko Seki, about the
 5 document and the alleged Hitachi visit to the Mexicali plant. Mr. Seki was stationed in Mexico
 6 at the time and said he did not remember meeting with anyone from Hitachi coming to Mexicali
 7 to visit the plant. Brody Decl., Ex. 4, Seki Dep. Vol. I 93:23-96:21. Mitsubishi Electric cannot
 8 be said to have willfully withheld identification of a meeting that its witness did not recall.

9 Next, the DPPs claim Mitsubishi Electric withheld information about an alleged March 6,
 10 2000, meeting in which Hitoshi Nakajima and Masahiko Konishi of Mitsubishi Electric met with
 11 “known Chunghwa conspirators” to discuss “future prices” and other matters. DPP Mot. at 13;
 12 Rushing Decl., Exs. 47-49. Mr. Nakajima is retired and not available in this matter, but the
 13 DPPs deposed Mitsubishi Electric witness Masahiko Konishi extensively about this alleged
 14 meeting. Brody Decl., Ex. 16 M. Powers Email to A. Nardacci, June 20, 2014 ; Brody Decl.,
 15 Ex. 15 Konishi Dep. Vol. IV 454:15-469:13. He said that he “may have” attended or that there
 16 was a “good chance” that he did, but he repeatedly said he did not know, was not sure, or did not
 17 remember. *Id.* 455:3-8. The document cited by the DPPs was produced not by Mitsubishi
 18 Electric, but by Chunghwa Picture Tubes (“Chunghwa”). Mitsubishi Electric did not withhold
 19 any information from the DPPs, and it could not swear under oath to the occurrence of a meeting
 20 that Mr. Konishi did not clearly remember or know of.

21 The DPPs next claim that Mitsubishi Electric willfully withheld from the revised Exhibit
 22 B an alleged August 2, 2001 meeting, between Mitsubishi Electric and Chunghwa in Taiwan,
 23 about “price, production, and future strategies.” DPP Mot. at 13; Rushing Decl., Ex. 51. The
 24 DPPs had access, though, to Mr. Seki, the Mitsubishi Electric employee with responsibility for
 25 Taiwan sales at the time, and Mr. Seki testified at his deposition in this case that he was unaware
 26 of this meeting. Brody Decl., Ex. 4 Seki Dep. Vol. I 91:1-92:4; *see also* 74:19-25, 90:18-22.

1 Mr. Seki also testified that he was unaware of *any* Mitsubishi Electric employees who met with
 2 Chunghwa and did not remember ever sending anyone from Mitsubishi Electric to meet with
 3 Chunghwa, or any other CRT supplier, about the subject matter described in the Chunghwa
 4 document – which was produced by Chunghwa and not Mitsubishi Electric. *Id.* 91:1-92:4,
 5 102:7-23. Given Mr. Seki’s testimony, Mitsubishi Electric did not violate a discovery obligation
 6 by not listing this meeting on the revised Exhibit B based only on the Chunghwa document, or
 7 by not supplementing the exhibit after the Seki deposition.

8 The DPPs then claim that Mitsubishi Electric willfully withheld information about two
 9 alleged meetings in Korea, in April and October 2002, and involving Mr. Seki, as supposedly
 10 documented by overseas trip requests produced by Mitsubishi Electric. DPP Mot. at 13, Rushing
 11 Decl., Exs. 52-55. The DPPs asked him about both documents concerning these alleged trips,
 12 and he did not remember making them. Brody Decl., Ex. 4 Seki Dep. Vol. II 183:6-8; Vol. I
 13 118:9-11. Moreover, one document identifies the other party as only “Samsung,” and the other
 14 identifies the other parties as “Samsung Electron Devices” and LG Philips. DPP Mot. at 13;
 15 Rushing Decl., Exs. 53, 55. As Mr. Seki explained in his deposition, there are numerous
 16 Samsung entities. Brody Decl., Ex. 4 Seki Dep. Vol. I 104:12-106:12 Samsung Electronics
 17 Corporation, the ultimate parent, manufactured monitors and was a *customer* of Mitsubishi
 18 Electric. *Id.* 58:2-59:21. The CRT manufacturer – Samsung SDI – is a separate company. Mr.
 19 Seki repeatedly denied having met with Samsung SDI. *Id.* Vol. I 59:9-11; 78:8-12; Vol. II
 20 168:4-6. Not all “Samsung” meetings were with competitors, and Mitsubishi Electric has no
 21 reason to believe that they were, even if Mr. Seki had remembered making either of these two
 22 particular business trips, and he did not.

23 In each of the foregoing examples, the Mitsubishi Electric witness did not remember the
 24 meeting in question, or the document discussing the meeting was an internal document of
 25 another CRT supplier. Mitsubishi Electric in no way can be faulted for not swearing under oath
 26 that these meetings occurred. When they embarked on the difficult task of identifying meetings
 27

1 from 10-20 years ago about a business they exited a decade ago, they did not violate any
 2 discovery obligation by not listing these meetings in their revised exhibit to their response to
 3 Interrogatory No. 5.

4 **b. Mitsubishi Electric's Response to Interrogatory No. 5 Is Not**
 5 **Incomplete for Its Not Including Meetings or Communications**
 That, According to the Documents, May Not Have Happened.

6 Three more of the DPPs' examples of alleged meetings are based on documents that do
 7 not establish that the meetings took place. In these instances, the DPPs claim that meetings
 8 happened because the names of certain Mitsubishi Electric persons appeared in a diary next to
 9 cryptic entries that did not even state that a meeting took place. *See* DPP Mot. at 13 (referring to
 10 alleged meetings on August 29, 2000, January 13, 2003, and August 30, 2004, and citing
 11 documents produced by Samsung SDI and Philips). Two of the documents (for the August 29,
 12 2000 and January 13, 2003 alleged meetings) are Samsung SDI diary entries which contain
 13 Mitsubishi Electric persons' names next to respective dates, but with no indication that meetings
 14 happened or matters such as price or production were discussed. *Id.*; Rushing Decl., Exs. 50, 56-
 15 57. As to the first document, the named Mitsubishi Electric persons (Messrs. Nakajima and
 16 Tsuiyama) are no longer with the company. Brody Decl., Ex. 16 M. Powers Email to
 17 A. Nardacci, June 20, 2014. As to the second, the person named is Mr. Seki, who told the DPPs
 18 at his deposition that he was not aware of meetings between Samsung SDI and Mitsubishi
 19 Electric. Brody Decl., Ex. 4 Seki Dep. Vol. I 59:9-11; 78:8-12; Vol. II 168:4-6. The third
 20 document, a Philips internal document, refers to an unnamed Mitsubishi Electric person. DPP
 21 Mot. at 13; Rushing Decl., Ex. 58. When the DPPs asked Mr. Seki about meetings with LG-
 22 Philips Display ("LPD"), he testified that he did not remember any. Brody Decl., Ex. 4 Seki
 23 Dep. Vol. I 143:2-144:11; *see also id.* 78:14-17; Vol. II 168:10-12. Without any basis to
 24 conclude that any of these meetings happened, Mitsubishi Electric did not violate any discovery
 25 obligation by not stating under oath that they occurred.

c. Mitsubishi Electric's Response to Interrogatory No. 5 Is Not Incomplete for Its Not Including Meetings or Communications That Did Not Relate to CRTs or CRT Products.

The final three examples the DPPs assert as evidence that Mitsubishi Electric willfully failed to answer Interrogatory No. 5 concern meetings with Philips in the Netherlands and Tokyo, DPP Mot. at 14. But these meetings related to plasma display products, which are entirely different from CRTs – as the DPPs are aware from testimony Mr. Murata gave them on July 9, 2015. Brody Decl., Ex. 14 Murata Dep. Vol. III 218:7-219:1, 222:22-223:2, 228:1-13, 235:13-19, 299:1-303:19. A plain reading of Interrogatory No. 5 indicates that it seeks competitor meetings and communications “*regarding CRT and/or CRT Product* pricing, price increase announcements, terms and conditions of sales,” and assorted other issues. Brody Decl., Ex. 10 Crago Interrogs. at 6 (emphasis added). Mitsubishi Electric did not withhold information or violate a discovery obligation by not including in its response a reference to a meeting that it reasonably concluded was not responsive to the interrogatory.

In sum, when Mitsubishi Electric responded to Interrogatory No. 5 by parsing through the limited available evidence to assemble a list of meetings and communications with other CRT producers from 10-20 years ago, it did so in good faith and did not withhold information. The DPPs have not established otherwise, given that (1) they are on record stating that a task like this cannot be done exhaustively, and (2) their 11 examples of Mitsubishi Electric's supposedly willful omissions fall flat because each demonstrates that Mitsubishi Electric would have had, or did have, ample reason not to include those events in a sworn interrogatory answer. Mitsubishi Electric did not violate any discovery obligation in their response to Interrogatory No. 5. At most, the DPPs have proved that the parties may differ over what ought to be included and could address their differences in a discovery conference. When Mitsubishi Electric's counsel suggested a discovery conference to the DPPs on this very subject, counsel for the DPPs counsel described the proposal as "fair enough." Brody Decl., Ex. 15 Konishi Dep. Vol. III, 319:20-24. But rather than hold a discovery conference, the DPPs chose motion practice instead.

In addition, the DPPs' 11 examples also show the extensive document and deposition discovery the DPPs have had as to these alleged meetings, not to mention the six years' worth of discovery opportunities the DPPs have had to uncover any supposed conspiracy meetings attended by Mitsubishi Electric. These opportunities include receiving over 2.5 million pages of documents, taking or having the opportunity to attend more than 75 depositions of alleged cartelists, and receiving countless detailed responses to written discovery. Yet the DPPs have pointed to not one fact arising from the discovery record that Mitsubishi Electric willfully failed to list a single conspiratorial meeting.

3. There Is No Basis to Compel Supplemental Answers to Any of the Interrogatories at Issue in the Motion.

Not having withheld information, Mitsubishi Electric should not be compelled to supplement their answers to Interrogatory Nos. 5, 12, and 16.

Interrogatory No. 12 does not ask for estimates, guesses, or extrapolations of possible CRT sales data from the Mitsubishi Electric's former CRT business going back 20 years from now. Instead, it asks for much more precise and specific information about sales:

Provide your sales of CRT and/or CRT Products to the United States and globally for each month from January 1, 1991, to the present. For each month during this period, state the volume of sales, the U.S. dollar value of sales, the unit sale price, the per unit cost to product CRT and/or CRT Products, the per unit cost to distribute CRT and/or CRT Products (including overseas freight, tariff, custom, duties, inland freight, insurance, dealer commissions), and the per unit profit earned.

Brody Decl., Ex. 10 Crago Interrogs. at 7-8.

The Mitsubishi Electric Defendants have responded to this interrogatory by identifying documents including certain product shipping data it retained. *See, e.g.*, Brody Decl., Ex. 13 Mitsubishi Electric's Second Supp. Resp. to Direct Purchaser Pls. First Set of Interrogs. at Ex. A; *see also* Rushing Decl., Ex. 24. After further reviewing electronic discovery they are preparing to produce from MEVSA, and MEVSA's September 2015 production of paper documents, the Mitsubishi Electric Defendants have not been able to do more than guess or estimate as to its

1 past CRT or CRT Product sales totals, absent expert testimony and analysis, which has not yet
 2 commenced in this action. To the extent that Mitsubishi Electric offers any such expert analysis,
 3 the DPPs will be entitled to discovery for that analysis during expert discovery. In the meantime,
 4 the DPPs have developed their own estimates, *based on the discovery produced so far by*
Mitsubishi Electric. The DPPs used production documents from MEVSA to develop a claimed
 5 estimate of “at least \$1.164 billion of sales of televisions in the United States” from January
 6 1995 to November 1998. DPP Mot. at 11. The DPPs of course are free to guess or estimate,
 7 based on MEVSA production data they characterize in their motion as “substantial sales
 8 information,” yet in the same breath they claim that by not advancing its own guess in a sworn
 9 response to an interrogatory that does not seek estimates, the Mitsubishi Electric Defendants
 10 have committed some sort of discovery violation. *Id.* at 3. Mitsubishi Electric is not required to
 11 make such guesses based on documents it has already produced to the DPPs; Mitsubishi Electric
 12 does not have any information on this subject beyond the documents themselves.
 13

14 Interrogatory No. 16 concerns document loss and destruction, and the DPPs argue that
 15 the Court should compel the Mitsubishi Electric Defendants to identify responsive documents
 16 that have been lost or destroyed. *Id.* at 2. The DPPs argue that when the Mitsubishi Electric
 17 Defendants disclosed that documents may have been destroyed or discarded as a result of the
 18 companies’ exit from the CRT business in 2004, this response is “insufficient,” is “self-serving,”
 19 and “lacks meaningful detail.” *Id.* at 16. But the DPPs never advance any reason to suggest that
 20 any of the Mitsubishi Electric Defendants would actually know what documents were discarded
 21 10 years ago when the CRT business was shut down. The DPPs note that they developed
 22 testimony, from witness Max Wasinger, that sales data was discarded (before the litigation
 23 concerning a business that was sold) despite a corporate document retention policy. *Id.* at 10.
 24 But the DPPs point to no testimony by Mr. Wasinger or anyone else, and there is none, that
 25 anyone at the Mitsubishi Electric Defendants destroyed documents with an intention to subvert
 26 the CRT litigation or obstruct discovery by any plaintiff. Without knowing the facts about what
 27

1 documents were discarded, the Mitsubishi Electric Defendants have no basis upon which to
 2 supplement their answer to Interrogatory No. 16 as the DPPs are demanding, and there is no
 3 basis to compel them to provide information they do not possess. *See Noble*, 2013 WL 4517774,
 4 at *12 (E.D. Cal. Aug. 26, 2013) (“[W]here the answer states that no record exists, the court
 5 cannot compel the impossible.”).

6 **4. The Remainder of the DPPs’ Discovery Complaints Have Been
 7 Addressed Already by the Court and by Ongoing Discovery, and
 8 There Is No Prejudice to the DPPs.**

9 The DPPs’ remaining grounds for their proposed Rule 37 discovery sanctions concern the
 10 deposition and deposition preparation of Mr. Murata, and they concern issues that the Special
 11 Master previously resolved in a manner that provided the DPPs with considerable additional
 12 discovery. To recap, Mitsubishi Electric’s counsel took a break during Mr. Murata’s deposition
 13 on December 9, 2014, in a manner which the Special Master disapproved. On the DPPs’ motion,
 14 the Special Master directed Mitsubishi Electric to recall Mr. Murata. Brody Decl., Ex. 17 Order
 15 re Direct Purchaser Pls.’ Mot. to Compel Mitsubishi to Provide Testimony and other Evidence
 16 from Mr. Koji Murata at 10, ECF No. 3859, May 29, 2015. Mitsubishi Electric complied with
 17 the order, which also required Mitsubishi Electric to produce documents shown to Mr. Murata to
 18 prepare him for the December 9 deposition, and to provide additional information about Mr.
 19 Murata’s search for responsive material on a personal email account. *Id.*

20 Mr. Murata returned for further deposition on July 9, 2015, at the offices of the Special
 21 Master, and answered all questions put to him. As for the documents shown to him in deposition
 22 preparation, each had been produced previously in the litigation, and as for the conference with
 23 counsel, Mr. Murata testified that he was told to render truthful answers. Brody Decl., Ex. 14
 24 Murata Dep. Vol. III 254:1-11. Mr. Murata also testified on July 9 about his previous business
 25 use of a personal email account, and like Messrs. Konishi and Seki who also testified on this
 26 topic, he answered questions about the account by stating that no responsive material remained
 27 in the account and none was discarded or destroyed after Mitsubishi Electric was aware litigation
 28

1 was possible. *Id.* Vol. III 284:11-292:19; Brody Decl., Ex. 15 Konishi Dep. Vol. II at 268:24-
 2 270:12; Brody Decl., Ex. 4 Seki Dep. Vol. II 225:11-23.

3 **II. The Court Should Not Impose the DPPs' Requested Evidentiary Sanction.**

4 Although Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 37(b)(2)(A) grants the Court discretion to
 5 impose "just" sanctions upon a party as punishment for a discovery violation, none of the
 6 Mitsubishi Electric Defendants' conduct in this case comes close to warranting the extreme,
 7 severe and disproportionate form of relief sought here by the DPPs: compelled admission of a
 8 third party's inadmissible discovery response that is unsupported by any of the evidence. If there
 9 were any admissible evidence to support the allegations in Samsung SDI's discovery response,
 10 the DPPs should seek to prove the allegations through that evidence, and not through an
 11 unwarranted discovery sanction compelling admission of the inadmissible hearsay discovery
 12 response.²

13 A. **Extreme Discovery Sanctions Under Rule 37(b)(2) Must Be "Just" and Must** 14 **Bear a Nexus to the Misconduct Sought to Be Penalized.**

15 Under Rule 37(b)(2)(A) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the Court has discretion
 16 to impose sanctions up to default or dismissal against a party for failure to obey an order to
 17 permit or provide discovery, but the sanctions must be "just." Fed. R. Civ. P. 37(b)(2)(A);
 18 *Ins. Corp. of Ireland, Ltd. v. Compagnie des Bauxites de Guinee*, 456 U.S. 694, 707 (1982).
 19 They must also bear a nexus to the conduct forming the basis for the sanction. *See Halaco Eng'g*
 20 *Co. v. Costle*, 843 F.2d 376, 381 (9th Cir. 1988) ("The most critical criterion for the imposition
 21 of a dismissal sanction is that the misconduct penalized must relate to matters in controversy in
 22 such as way as to interfere with the rightful decision of the case."); *Fjelstad v. Am. Honda Motor*

24 2 The Mitsubishi Electric defendants are responding to the DPPs' motion to compel in this response brief
 25 even though the DPPs violated Local Rule 7-8(a) by filing their motion to compel in the same document
 26 as their sanctions motion. *See L.R. 7-8(a)* ("[a]ny motion for sanctions, regardless of the sources of
 27 authority invoked . . . must be separately filed and the date for hearing must be set in conformance with
 Civil L.R. 7-2"); *Subramani v. Wells Fargo Bank, N.A.*, No. 13-CV-01605-SC, 2014 WL 7206888, at *3
 (N.D. Cal. Dec. 18, 2014) (denying sanctions motion without prejudice where it was not separately filed
 and thus violated Civil Local Rule 7-8).

Co., Inc., 762 F.2d 1334, 1342 (9th Cir. 1985) (“Sanctions imposed under Rule 37(b)(2) ‘must be specifically related to the particular ‘claim’ which was at issue in the order to provide discovery.’”). The Ninth Circuit has described “just” sanctions as those which are triggered only by a showing of willfulness, fault, or bad faith. *See id.* at 1337 (“Where the drastic sanctions of dismissal or default are imposed, however, the range of discretion is narrowed and the losing party’s non-compliance must be due to willfulness, fault, or bad faith.”). The requirement of a showing of bad faith to support a sanction of dismissal, or a sanction tantamount to dismissal, is consistent with the most recent revisions to Rule 37. *See Fed. R. Civ. P. 37(e)(2)* (providing that sanction of dismissal or adverse inferences for failure to produce electronically stored information are not available absent a finding of “intent to deprive” the other party of the information’s use in the litigation). As recently amended, the rule further provides that absent such an “intent to deprive,” the sanction available to address prejudice to the other party must be “no greater than necessary to cure the prejudice.” *Id.* 37(e)(1).

B. The Discovery Sanction Sought Here Is Potentially Case-Dispositive.

The severity of the DPPs’ proposed sanction should not be understated. Ever since being sued in this case, the Mitsubishi Electric Defendants have sought unsuccessfully to learn what, if any, evidence might exist to corroborate the allegation of participation by “at least one Mitsubishi entity” in the CRT conspiracy, which Mitsubishi Electric denies. In late 2014, counsel for the Dell Plaintiffs told the Special Master that discovery in the DAP case had yielded no corroboration for the Samsung SDI discovery answer’s allegation about “Mitsubishi.” Brody Decl., Ex. 18 D. Bernstein Ltr. to Special Master Walker at 4, Aug. 27, 2014. No corroboration has emerged since, and even today, Mitsubishi Electric has a pending motion to compel the DPPs to state what witness testimony or statements would be used to prove the assertions in the discovery response, as the DPPs so far have refused to say. Brody Decl., Ex. 19, Mitsubishi Electric’s Renewed Mot. to Compel DPP Supp. Resp. to Interrogs. Nos. 1 and 19(d). Yet now

1 the DPPs have asked for a sweeping sanction in which one of their primary problems of proof in
 2 this case will be solved by having the Court admit the Samsung SDI answer into evidence.
 3

4 The sanction would go even farther in that the Samsung SDI discovery response is
 5 inadmissible hearsay ordinarily barred from the courtroom under the Federal Rules of Evidence.
 6 The discovery response would be offered plainly for its “truth,” which is not only uncorroborated
 7 but plainly contradicted by some of the evidence of the case, including an internal Samsung SDI
 8 document that describes a March 2003 meeting between Samsung SDI and Mitsubishi Electric
 9 but that *specifically discusses how the author advised his Samsung SDI colleagues how to*
 10 *compete against Mitsubishi Electric on CDT sales.* Rushing Decl., Ex. 63. Admitting the
 11 inadmissible and uncorroborated Samsung SDI discovery answer could have an unwarranted
 12 case-dispositive effect. *See R & R Sails, Inc. v. Ins. Co. of Pennsylvania*, 673 F.3d 1240, 1247
 13 (9th Cir. 2012) (reversing and remanding district court sanction where “sanction [under Rule
 14 37(c)(1)] was particularly harsh, because it dealt a fatal blow”).

15 **C. Ordering the Affirmative Admission of the Uncorroborated and Inadmissible**
Samsung SDI Interrogatory Answer Would Be Unjust Under the Ninth
Circuit’s Five-Factor Analysis.

16 A court determines whether a severe sanction, such as a case-dispositive sanction or
 17 exclusionary sanction, is proper under a five-factor test analyzing: “1) the public's interest in
 18 expeditious resolution of litigation; 2) the court's need to manage its docket; 3) the risk of
 19 prejudice to the defendants; 4) the public policy favoring disposition of cases on their merits; 5)
 20 the availability of less drastic sanctions.” *Wendt v. Host Int'l, Inc.*, 125 F.3d 806, 814 (9th Cir.
 21 1997). Generally, severe sanctions are “improper absent undue prejudice to the opposing side.”
 22 *Amersham Pharmacia Biotech, Inc. v. Perkin-Elmer Corp.*, 190 F.R.D. 644, 648 (N.D. Cal.
 23 2000). As the DPPs point out in their motion, the decisive factors in an analysis of whether
 24 alleged discovery violations warrant extreme sanctions are the risk of prejudice to the party
 25 seeking sanctions and the availability of less drastic sanctions. DPP Mot. at 18 (citing *Payne v.*
 26

1 *Exxon Corp.*, 121 F.3d 503, 507, 510 (9th Cir. 1997)). Both factors cut sharply against ordering
 2 that the Samsung SDI discovery answer be admitted into evidence at trial in this case.
 3

4 First, none of the conduct alleged here by the DPPs puts them at risk of prejudice in this
 5 case. While the DPPs claim that they have been “deprived” of “important evidence,” *id.* at 19,
 6 they fail to explain how that is so. While the DPPs have pointed to 11 supposed instances of
 7 their not being told of particular contacts between Mitsubishi Electric and other CRT suppliers,
 8 in none of those instances could Mitsubishi Electric state under oath that any of the contacts
 9 actually happened, and the DPPs had ample discovery on all of them. *See supra* Part I.B.1. A
 10 party suffers prejudice sufficient to support the imposition of severe sanctions “where the
 11 disobedient party’s actions impair the opposing party’s ability to go to trial or threaten to
 12 interfere with the rightful decision of the case.” *Fay Ave. Props., LLC v. Travelers Prop. Cas.*
 13 *Co. of Am.*, No. 3:11-CV-02389-GPC, 2013 WL 3746107, at *9 (S.D. Cal. July 15, 2013). DPPs
 14 have not identified any way in which Mitsubishi Electric’s actions have impaired DPPs’ ability
 15 to prepare for trial, or threatened to interfere with the rightful decision of this case. In this matter
 16 in which discovery remains ongoing, the DPPs can show no prejudice from the Mitsubishi
 17 Electric Defendants’ conduct of discovery, particularly where no responsive information was
 18 withheld and the DPPs have had extensive discovery on the matters they claim were withheld
 19 from them.

20 Second, even if the Special Master decides that sanctions are warranted, less drastic
 21 sanctions are available. *See Hamilton Copper & Steel Corp. v. Primary Steel, Inc.*, 898 F.2d
 22 1428, 1431 (9th Cir. 1990) (district judge should not have imposed the extreme sanction of
 23 dismissal without first considering and trying less drastic sanctions). While Mitsubishi Electric
 24 disagrees that such steps are required here, Mitsubishi Electric could be forced to produce
 25 foreign-based witnesses for successive deposition sessions – something that already has
 26 happened with respect to Mr. Murata and Mr. Konishi. The DPPs will have the supplemental
 27 MEVSA documents in time to assess them and decide what if any further action is suggested by
 28

them. The DPPs have failed to demonstrate that compelling the admission of the Samsung SDI discovery response – accusing a “Mitsubishi entity” of conspiring with Samsung SDI to fix the prices of CRTs – is a proportionate response to, for example, MEVSA’s efforts to supplement its document production on its own initiative, Mitsubishi Electric’s defense of the Murata deposition, Mitsubishi Electric’s having supplemented its response to Interrogatory No. 5 in January 2015, or any of the DPPs’ discovery complaints in combination. Finally, if the DPPs had wanted to conduct a serious discussion about supplementing Interrogatory No. 5 with competitor contacts that they believed Mitsubishi Electric knew of, they could have raised those issues in a meet-and-confer session. But they did not, preferring instead to ask the Court to intervene in this matter through an unwarranted evidentiary sanction.

D. The Requested Sanction Is Not Supported by the Required Nexus with the DPPs’ Discovery Complaints.

A severe sanction such as the one proposed here requires a nexus to the alleged misconduct forming the basis for the sanction. *Halaco Eng’g*, 843 F.2d at 381-82; *Fjelstad*, 762 F.2d at 1342-43; *see also Adriana Int’l Corp. v. Thoeren*, 913 F.2d 1406, 1412 n.6 (9th Cir. 1990) (“In order for the sanction to comport with due process, the sanction imposed under Rule 37 must be specifically related to the particular claim which was at issue in the order to provide discovery.”); DPP Mot. at 19 (citing *Adriana*, 913 F.2d 1406). As noted above, nothing about any of the alleged discovery conduct here has interfered with rightful decision of the case, or even the DPPs’ ability to prepare for trial.

The sales information requested in Interrogatory No. 12, or the document destruction information requested in Interrogatory No. 16, may well be “important,” but it does not connect to admitting the hearsay statement of Samsung SDI purporting to implicate a “Mitsubishi entity” in CRT price-fixing. In any event, DPPs suffered no prejudice due to a lack of Mitsubishi Electric U.S. sales data. Based on expert reports in the case by DAP plaintiffs, Mitsubishi Electric had a *de minimis* market share. *E.g.*, Brody Decl., Ex. 20 Expert Report of K. Elzinga at

1 Ex. 1, Apr. 15, 2014 (worldwide CRT production by Mitsubishi Electric from 2000 to 2006 of 0-
 2 2%). DPPs' damages are based on purchases from all alleged co-conspirators, reducing any
 3 missing Mitsubishi Electric data to a rounding error at best. Also, Mitsubishi Electric's expert
 4 reviewed the purchase data produced by DAPs, who constitute a substantial portion of the CRT
 5 purchasers, and provided a detailed breakdown of the percentage of sales that were made by the
 6 Mitsubishi Electric U.S. subsidiaries. Brody Decl., Ex. 3 Expert Report of Dov Rothman at Ex.
 7 1, Aug. 5, 2014. DPPs can use these numbers to approximate damages related to Mitsubishi
 8 Electric.

9 The matters arising from the Murata deposition, or the supplemental production of U.S.
 10 documents from MEVSA, an entity as to which no evidence of liability has ever surfaced in the
 11 case, also would not be correctively addressed by admission of the Samsung SDI discovery
 12 answer. Admission of the Samsung SDI discovery answer would simply give the DPPs an unfair
 13 advantage at the trial. And the DPPs' arguments are at their weakest with regard to Mitsubishi
 14 Electric's responses to Interrogatory No. 5, calling for disclosure of competitor contacts:
 15 Mitsubishi Electric had no basis to include in their response the additional contacts cited by the
 16 DPPs, who had extensive discovery of those matters.

17 With no showing of discovery misconduct, no showing that the DPPs were prejudiced or
 18 were denied discovery, and no nexus between the alleged misconduct and the stark, game-
 19 changing impact of the DPPs' proposed sanction, the Special Master should deny the sanction.
 20 The Mitsubishi Electric Defendants did nothing in this case to warrant the Special Master placing
 21 its thumb so heavily on the scale.

CONCLUSION

22
 23 For the foregoing reasons, the Mitsubishi Electric Defendants respectfully request that the
 24 DPPs' motion to compel and for discovery sanctions be DENIED.
 25
 26
 27

1 Dated: December 23, 2015

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Mitsubishi Electric Visual Solutions America, Inc.

28 DECLARATION OF MASAYA NAKATA IN SUPPORT OF THE MITSUBISHI ELECTRIC DEFENDANTS RESPONSE TO
DIRECT PURCHASER PLAINTIFFS' MOTION TO COMPEL MITSUBISHI TO PROVIDE FULL AND COMPLETE
RESPONSES TO DISCOVERY RE: MEETINGS WITH COMPETITORS, SALES, AND DESTRUCTION OF EVIDENCE, AND
FOR EVIDENTIARY SANCTIONS
CASE NO. 14-cv-02058-JST, MDL NO. 1917

1
2 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
3 FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
4 SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

5
6 **IN RE: CATHODE RAY TUBE (CRT)**
7 **ANTITRUST LITIGATION**

8 This Document Relates to:

9 **ALL DIRECT PURCHASER ACTIONS**

10 MDL No. 1917

11 Master File No. 3:07-cv-05944-JST
12 Case No. 14-cv-2058-JST

13 **DECLARATION OF MASAYA NAKATA**
14 **IN SUPPORT OF THE MITSUBISHI**
15 **ELECTRIC DEFENDANTS' RESPONSE**
16 **TO DIRECT PURCHASER PLAINTIFFS'**
17 **MOTION TO COMPEL MITSUBISHI TO**
18 **PROVIDE FULL AND COMPLETE**
19 **RESPONSES TO DISCOVERY RE:**
20 **MEETINGS WITH COMPETITORS,**
21 **SALES, AND DESTRUCTION OF**
22 **EVIDENCE, AND FOR EVIDENTIARY**
23 **SANCTIONS**

24 Special Master: Hon. Vaughn R. Walker

1 DECLARATION OF MASAYA NAKATA
2

3 I, Masaya Nakata, make this declaration as follows:
4

5 1. I am a member of the Legal & Compliance Division of Mitsubishi Electric
6 Corporation ("Mitsubishi Electric"), a defendant in this action.
7

8 2. I am one of the members of Mitsubishi Electric with responsibility for the CRT
9 litigation, including Mitsubishi Electric's efforts to collect documents in Japan related to the CRT
10 matter.
11

12 3. Mitsubishi Electric searched for responsive documents in its Kyoto facility, which
13 had manufactured CRTs, and where documents about the CRT business were kept after the CRT
14 business was discontinued. Although Mitsubishi Electric no longer possesses in Japan any
15 electronic documents related to its CRT business, it found and produced some hard copy responsive
16 documents from its Kyoto facility.
17

18 4. Mitsubishi Electric also searched its Tokyo offices for documents related to its former
19 CRT business. Mitsubishi Electric located and produced hard copy responsive materials from its
20 Tokyo headquarters.
21

22 I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California and the United
23 States that the foregoing is true and correct.
24

25 Executed this 24th day of December at Tokyo, Japan.
26

27 /s/ *Masaya Nakata* *Masaya Nakata*
28 Masaya Nakata

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**DECLARATION OF MICHAEL T. BRODY
IN SUPPORT OF THE MITSUBISHI
ELECTRIC DEFENDANTS' RESPONSE
TO DIRECT PURCHASER PLAINTIFFS'
MOTION TO COMPEL MITSUBISHI TO
PROVIDE FULL AND COMPLETE
RESPONSES TO DISCOVERY RE:
MEETINGS WITH COMPETITORS,
SALES, AND DESTRUCTION OF
EVIDENCE, AND FOR EVIDENTIARY
SANCTIONS**

Special Master: Hon. Vaughn R. Walker

DECLARATION OF MICHAEL T. BRODY

I, Michael T. Brody, declare as follows:

1. I am an attorney licensed to practice law in the State of Illinois, and I am a partner at the law firm of Jenner & Block LLP, attorneys of record for defendants Mitsubishi Electric Corporation, Mitsubishi Electric US, Inc. (“MEUS”), and Mitsubishi Electric Visual Solutions America, Inc. (“MEVSA”) (collectively, the “Mitsubishi Electric Defendants”). I submit this Declaration in support of Mitsubishi Electric’s Response to DPPs’ Motion to Compel Full and Complete Responses to Discovery Re Meetings with Competitors, Sales, and Destruction of Evidence, and For Evidentiary Sanctions. I have personal knowledge of the facts set forth in this Declaration, and, if called as a witness, I could and would testify competently to such facts under oath.

2. Attached to my Declaration as **Exhibit 1** is a true and correct copy of excerpts from Mitsubishi Electric Corporation's 30(b)(6) (H. Tsukamoto Vols. I-II) deposition transcript, dated September 22-23, 2014.

3. Attached to my Declaration as **Exhibit 2** is a true and correct copy of Mitsubishi Electric Corporation's Fourth Supplemental Response to Direct Purchaser Plaintiff Crago, d/b/a, Dash Computers, Inc.'s First Set of Interrogatories to Defendants Mitsubishi, Thomson and TDA, dated July 28, 2015.

4. Attached to my Declaration as **Exhibit 3** is a true and correct copy of excerpts from the Expert Report of Dov Rothman, dated August 5, 2014.

5. Attached to my Declaration as **Exhibit 4** is a true and correct copy of Vols. I-II of the deposition transcript of K. Seki, dated February 24-25, 2015.

6. Attached to my Declaration as **Exhibit 5** is a true and correct copy of A. Pletcher's Email to A. Olschwang, dated January 8, 2009.

1 7. The Department of Justice did not pursue its request for CRT purchase data from the
2 Mitsubishi Electric Defendants. It also did not issue any subpoena on the Mitsubishi Electric
3 Defendants.

4 8. Attached to my Declaration as **Exhibit 6** is a true and correct copy of Mitsubishi
5 Electric Defendants' Supplemental Response to Direct Purchaser Plaintiff Wettstein and Sons, Inc.'s
6 First Set of Interrogatories to Mitsubishi Defendants, dated July 28, 2015.

7 9. Mitsubishi Electric Corporation has produced more than 130,000 pages of documents.

8 10. MEUS and MEVSA have produced more than 34,000 pages of documents. These
9 documents included emails from MEUS' and MEVSA's archival email servers, data from MEUS'
10 and MEVSA's SAP systems containing sales-related documents, and paper MEVSA documents
11 produced in September 2015.

12 11. Attached to my Declaration as **Exhibit 7** is a true and correct copy of the deposition
13 transcript of M. Wasinger, dated July 16, 2015.

14 12. Attached to my Declaration as **Exhibit 8** is a true and correct copy of G. Fuentes'
15 Letter to R. Saveri, dated September 24, 2015.

16 13. Attached to my Declaration as **Exhibit 9** is a true and correct copy of D. Millen's
17 Email to J. Hoffman, dated December 4, 2015.

18 14. Attached to my Declaration as **Exhibit 10** is a true and correct copy of Direct
19 Purchaser Plaintiff Crago, d/b/a Dash Computers, Inc.'s First Set of Requests for Interrogatories to
20 Defendants Mitsubishi, Thomson, and TDA, dated September 4, 2014.

21 15. Attached to my Declaration as **Exhibit 11** is a true and correct copy of Plaintiff
22 Crago's Objections and Responses to Defendant Mitsubishi Electric Corporation's First Set of
23 Interrogatories to Direct Purchaser Plaintiffs, dated October 6, 2014.

24 16. Attached to my Declaration as **Exhibit 12** is a true and correct copy of Mitsubishi
25 Electric Corporation's Supplemental Responses to Direct Action Plaintiffs' First Set of
26 Interrogatories, dated September 5, 2014.

17. Attached to my Declaration as **Exhibit 13** is a true and correct copy of Mitsubishi Electric Corporation's Second Supplemental Responses to Direct Purchaser Plaintiffs' First Set of Interrogatories, dated January 16, 2015.

18. Attached to my Declaration as **Exhibit 14** is a true and correct copy of Vol. III of the deposition transcript of K. Murata, dated July 9, 2015.

19. Attached to my Declaration as **Exhibit 15** is a true and correct copy of the deposition transcript of M. Konishi, Vol. II, dated December 11, 2014, and Vols. III-IV, dated November 12-13, 2015.

20. Attached to my Declaration as **Exhibit 16** is a true and correct copy of M. Powers' Email to A. Nardacci, dated June 20, 2014.

21. Attached to my Declaration as **Exhibit 17** is a true and correct copy of the Order re Direct Purchaser Plaintiffs' Motion to Compel Mitsubishi to Provide Testimony and Other Evidence from Mr. K. Murata, dated May 29, 2015.

22. Attached to my Declaration as **Exhibit 18** is a true and correct copy D. Bernstein's Letter to the Special Master, dated August 27, 2014.

23. Attached to my Declaration as **Exhibit 19** is a true and correct copy of Mitsubishi Electric's Renewed Motion to Compel DPP Supplemental Responses to Interrogatory Nos. 1 and 19(d), dated December 21, 2015.

24. Attached to my Declaration as **Exhibit 20** is a true and correct copy of excerpts from the Expert Report of Kenneth Elzinga, dated April 15, 2014.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California and the United States that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed this 23rd day of December at Chicago, Illinois.

/s/ Michael T. Brody
Michael T. Brody